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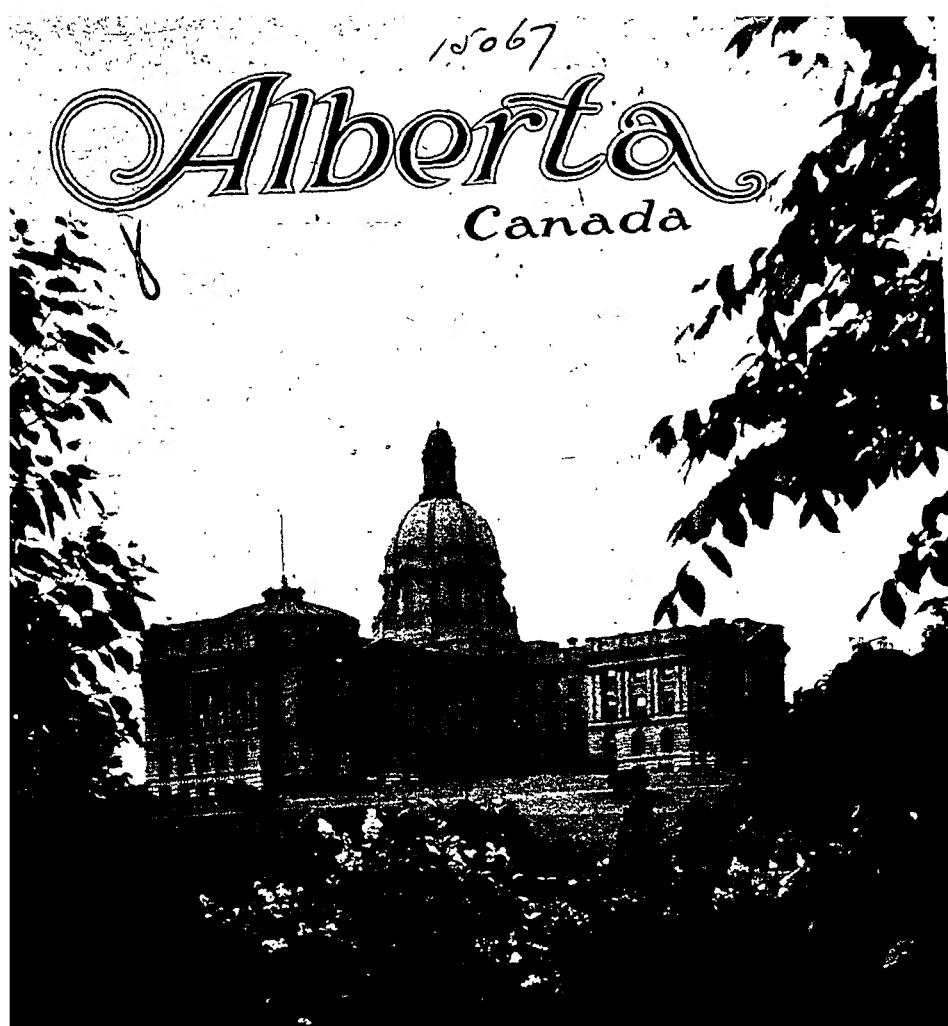
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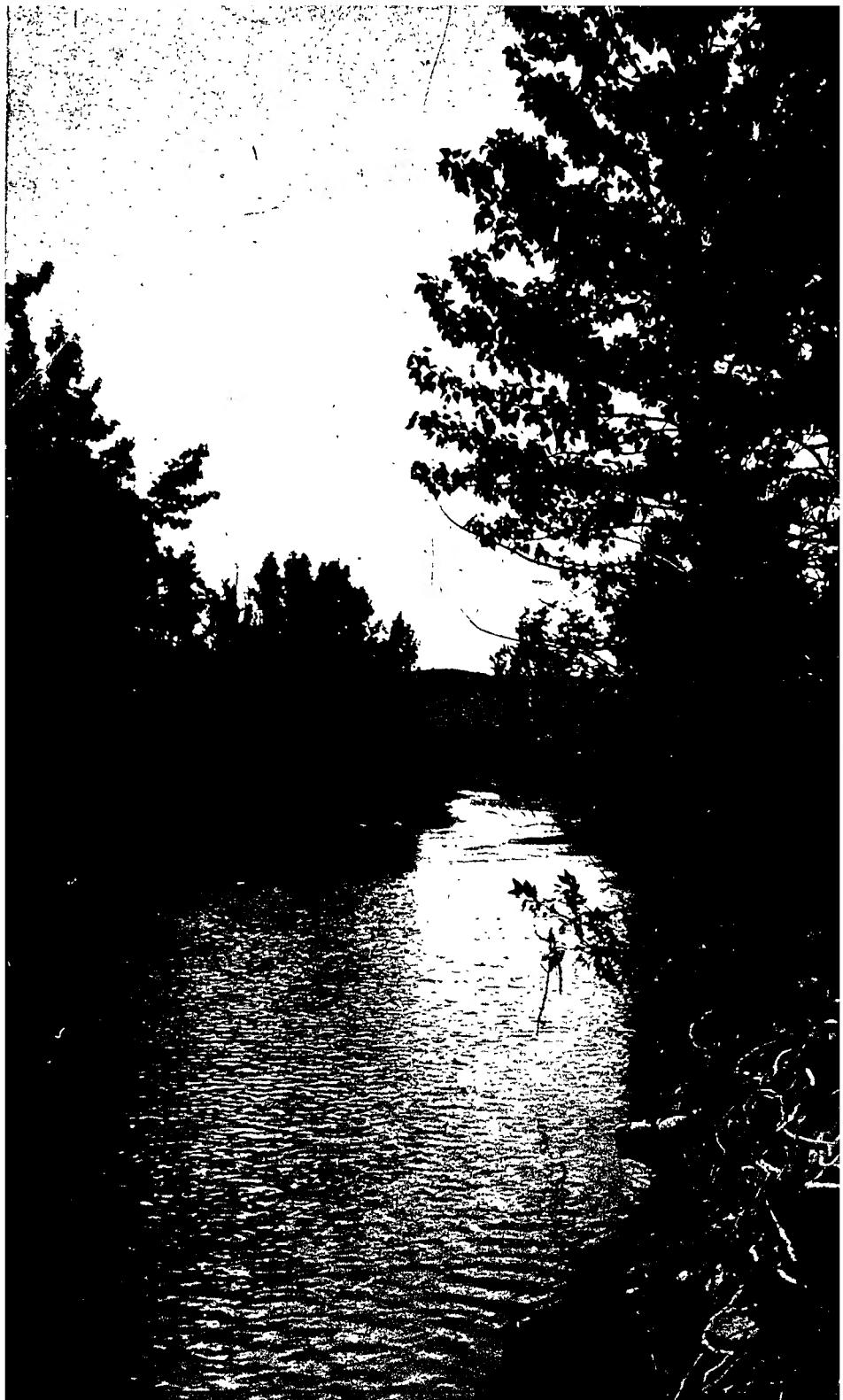
Alberta

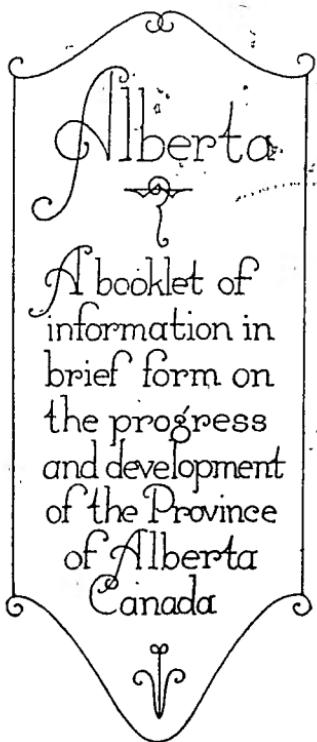
Canada



Issued under the direction
of the Honorable Geo. Hoadley
Minister of Agriculture
Province of Alberta

1925 Edition







THE RANCH OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, NEAR HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

ALBERTA

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

A HISTORY OF ACHIEVEMENT

THOUGH we find that the history of that portion of Western Canada now comprising the Province of Alberta, dates back more than 200 years, it is only in very recent years that the name "Alberta" has borne any significance to those who read of the progress and development of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, but to-day "Alberta" is known abroad as the name of a land rich in resources and great in potentialities, wonderfully attractive as to climate and physical characteristics, and rapidly forging ahead in agricultural and industrial development.

The history of Alberta partakes of all the romance with which time has richly endowed the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company and kindred bands of old-world adventurers who found the allure of the new western world irresistible, and who eventually gave to the new land the first glimmerings of the civilization which in these latter days has become the beacon light of the world. For long years the only form of law and order in the far west was the authority exercised by the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not until 1867 that the first steps towards making "Rupert's Land" a part of the Dominion of Canada were taken, and it was not until 1870 that the territory was finally handed over by the old fur trading company. From that date until 1905 the territory now included in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and outlying lands was designated as the North-west Territories. In the year 1905 the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, and came into the federation of provinces side by side with their older sister, the prairie province of Manitoba.

The new Province gave promise of becoming one of the brightest jewels in the crown of empire. Richly endowed by Nature with broad and fertile agricultural lands, a wealth of mineral resources, and surpassing beauty of mountain scenery, it seemed at the time that perhaps nowhere in all the Dominion was there such opportunity for development, nor so brilliant a prospect of future greatness.

To a great extent, Alberta has fulfilled these early promises. In its short life as a Province, Alberta has become known to the world as one of the richest of agricultural countries, producing a high quality of grains and other products of the farm. Its rapid strides forward in agricultural production and the revelation of its possibilities along these lines has furnished one of the most absorbing

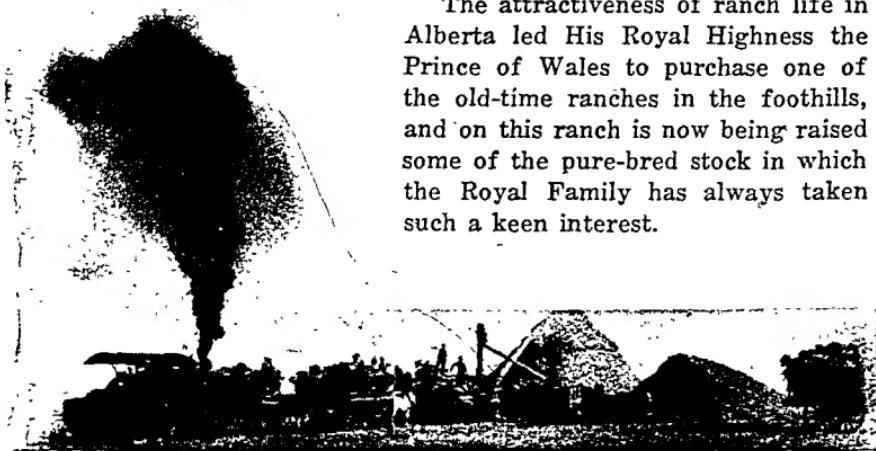
chapters in the history of modern Canadian development. The extent and value of its mineral resources have come to be known to the world of science and finance, and to-day are demanding the close attention of those who control the flow of capital in the industrial world.

But the fringe has scarcely been touched. The area of Alberta is 255,000 square miles, but the population is as yet little more than 600,000, or less than three persons to the square mile. A comparison of its area with that of some of the great nations of the world reveals some rather startling facts. Within the boundaries of Alberta the whole of the British Isles could be absorbed twice over, but the population of the Province is less than one-tenth of that of the city of London, or the city of New York. We could put away quite comfortably in Alberta the whole of Germany, or the whole of France, or nine of the most populous New England states, including the state of New York, and still have a large area of land left over.

Within the present surveyed area of the Province, which comprises about 85,000,000 acres, there are about 60,000,000 acres which may be classed as lands capable of agricultural development. Up to the present, however, little more than one-sixth of this area has been brought under cultivation. There are still more than 15,000,000 acres remaining for disposition within the surveyed area, chiefly available for homestead entry or lease.

The early years of Alberta saw the passing of the purely pastoral stage of agriculture which was in existence before the Province came into being. In the '70's and '80's, cattlemen of the continent were attracted to this part of the West by the nutritive grasses of the foothills and the great, wide prairies of the southern part of the Province, and the country quickly became famous for its ranches and its beef cattle. Many of these ranches have been absorbed by the grain farms of latter days, but there still remains a great area given over to ranching and the production of a high quality of livestock that has brought Alberta into prominence the world over.

The attractiveness of ranch life in Alberta led His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to purchase one of the old-time ranches in the foothills, and on this ranch is now being raised some of the pure-bred stock in which the Royal Family has always taken such a keen interest.



The eighteen years that have elapsed since the formation of the Province have seen the development of agriculture along two distinct lines; first, the purely grain farming, and second, the more diversified class of farming that has brought into prominence the wonderful possibilities of Alberta as a dairy and mixed farming country.

The diversified surface, the variation from both winter and summer extremes in climate, the mixed resources and opportunities for different occupations in Alberta dispel the idea that prairie existence is to any degree flat or monotonous. The land resources are a revelation to the newcomer, especially in relation to the great number of different kinds of work that may be undertaken throughout the whole scale of farm land enterprises, such as open pastoral work, small proprietary ranching, broad grain farming, mixed farming, special dairy farming, special pure-bred stock-raising and irrigation farming.

In the development of grain production, Alberta has come to the front very rapidly, not only in the matter of the extremely heavy yields obtained, but also for the high quality of grain produced.

To appreciate the strides that Alberta has made in the development of grain production, it is necessary to quote some comparative figures. The following figures are taken from official government records:

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1906	223,930 acres	5,932,269 bus.
1911	1,639,974 "	36,602,000 "
1917	2,897,300 "	52,992,100 "
1922	5,765,595 "	65,730,693 "
1923	5,172,643 "	144,834,000 "
1924	5,573,813 "	61,311,943 "

PRODUCTION OF OATS

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1906	476,511 acres	24,027,071 bus.
1911	1,122,217 "	59,034,000 "
1917	2,537,900 "	86,288,600 "
1922	1,014,580 "	34,711,750 "
1923	2,299,546 "	114,977,300 "
1924	1,847,632 "	35,428,960 "





RURAL SCENES IN ALBERTA

PRODUCTION OF ALL FIELD CROPS

Year.	Yield.
1906	34,091,429 bus.
1911	101,300,000 "
1917	151,778,500 "
1922	110,806,329 "
1923	282,909,513 "
1924	132,356,363 "

TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION

1905	616,821 acres
1915	4,329,074 "
1923	10,530,810 "
1924	11,067,014 "

ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1905	\$ 20,000,000
1915	147,727,000
1923	209,000,000
1924	217,000,000

In spite of the ups and downs attending the development of agriculture in a new country, Alberta has been able to preserve a truly remarkable record in the average yield of grain over a period of years.

A SPLENDID AVERAGE

Over more than one-half of the Province, yields of spring wheat varying from 15 to 25 bushels have been maintained over a period of 13 years. The following table of figures shows the average yields of grain maintained over a 13-year period and over a 26-year period, extending back to the years when Alberta was still a part of the North-West Territories:

Grain.	13 Years	26 Years
	1911-1923.	1898-1923.
Spring Wheat	20.40 bus.	19.27 bus.
Winter Wheat	20.22 "	20.19 "
Oats	33.61 "	35.79 "
Barley	24.02 "	26.10 "
Rye	18.54 "	18.84 "
Flax	9.34 "	8.71 "

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

During the past fifteen years, particularly during the past decade, the dairy industry of Alberta has kept pace in growth with the grain production. The dairy industry has been fostered since the Province was formed, by an aggressive and efficient dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, which now conducts not only a co-operative marketing service, but also official grading systems for both cream and butter, that have resulted in the production of a quality of creamery butter high enough to find a place on the world's markets.

The following is the record of progress in the dairy industry:

CREAMERY BUTTER

Year.	Creameries,	Production.
1905	13	813,430 lbs.
1911	56	2,540,000 "
1918	56	9,053,237 "
1922	54	15,417,070 "
1923	75	17,868,853 "
1924	89	22,335,000 "

FACTORY CHEESE

Year.	Factories.	Production.
1911	8	100,000 lbs.
1918	11	552,000 "
1922	14	931,992 "
1923	13	1,850,000 "
1924	12	1,714,790 "

VALUE OF ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS

1900	\$ 564,476
1910	7,855,751
1923	23,013,330
1924	23,208,562

The reception given to Alberta butter on the British market indicates that the product has won a permanent place there. The official Canadian representative on the British market recently said regarding a shipment of Alberta butter: "This butter will make a good name on the British market, which will not only be beneficial to you but will help to improve Canada's reputation. I have seen a lot of very fine stuff from Western Canada this year."

All Alberta butter is graded for export, and the system of official grading is carried back to the producer of the cream on the farm, by a system of official grading of cream at all creameries. This means that the Alberta product has been placed on a high plane of quality, and that the producer receives in actual monetary returns the recompense for his attention to quality production.



DAIRY HERD ON ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARM

The export of Alberta butter to the world's markets has shown the following remarkable increase in the past three years:

1922	1,000,000 lbs.
1923	2,000,000 "
1924	4,100,000 "

In addition to the British market, Alberta butter also is exported to China and Japan.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

It is only within the past few years that the poultry industry has come to the front to any great extent in Alberta, but within the past three years so great have been the strides made that the Province has turned from an importing to an exporting Province with respect to eggs and other products. During 1924 more than 60,000 cases of eggs were exported from the Province, the bulk going to England and Scotland. During that year also more than 5,000,000 lbs. of live poultry were marketed by the farmers of the Province. Co-operative marketing services conducted by the Department of Agriculture have done much to develop the poultry industry. The following figures show the progress of the industry:

VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

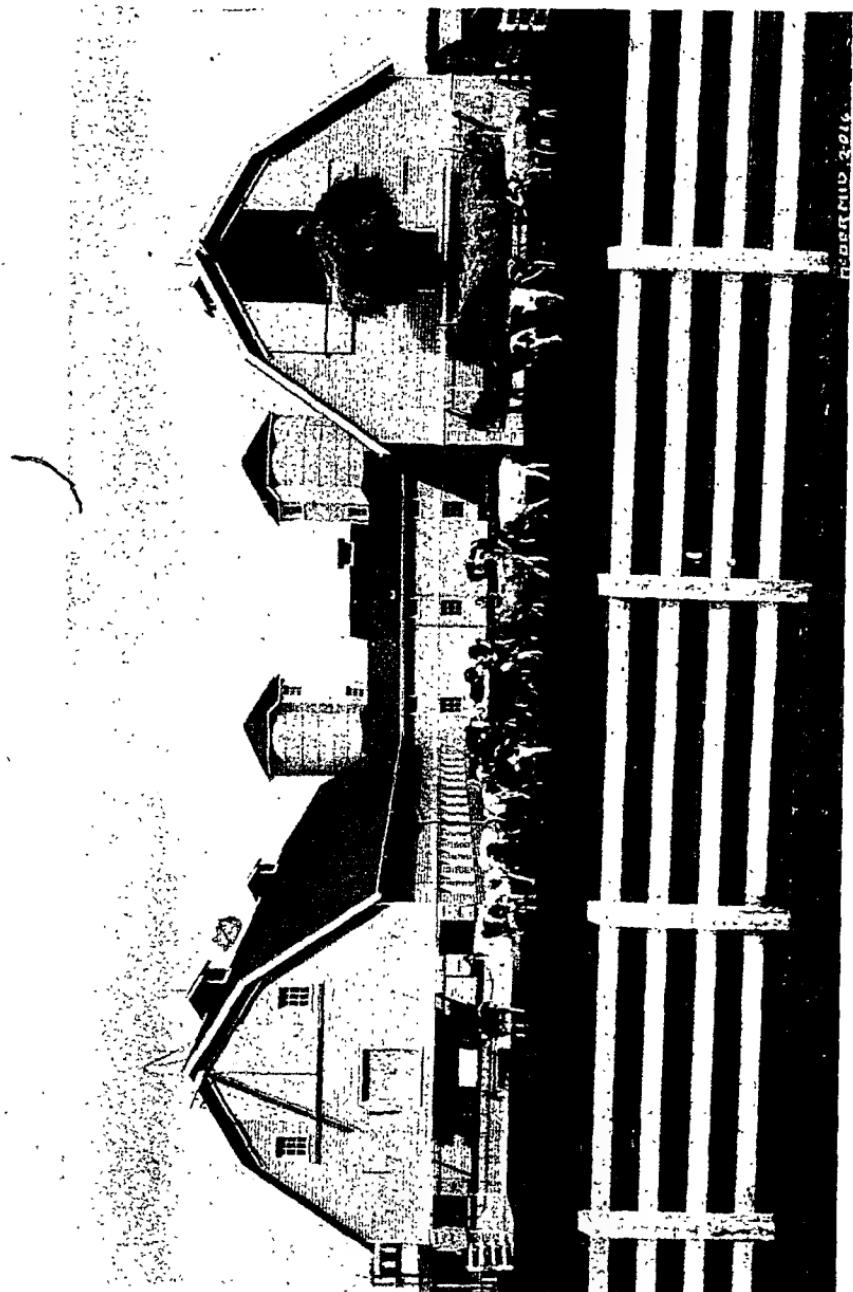
1912	\$2,000,000
1923	8,300,000
1924	8,916,000

The next following figures show the growth of business handled by the Alberta Government co-operative marketing service in five years:

Year.	Eggs.	Poultry.
1920	72,289 doz.	46,423 lbs.
1921	177,000 "	203,400 "
1922	435,000 "	557,000 "
1923	660,822 "	925,494 "
1924	535,800 "	750,198 "



BABY BEEF CLASS AT AN ALBERTA EXHIBITION



DAIRY BARN AND HERD ON ONE OF THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS

PRINTED 2-1916

The increase in the number and value of poultry in Alberta from year to year is shown in the following figures:

	Number:	Value.
1921 total poultry	4,963,565	\$4,251,500
1922 " "	5,422,139	3,981,200
1923 " "	6,630,163	4,189,300
1924 " "	7,214,819	4,488,040

Emphatic evidence that the farmers of Alberta are realizing the merits of poultry as a valuable adjunct in their diversified farming programme is given in recent census figures showing the average number of poultry kept on Canadian farms. We stand second for the whole of Canada, being exceeded only by British Columbia. In poultry, Canada's average per farm is 63.9, but the average for Alberta is 79.9. Comparative figures are as follows:

British Columbia	98.7
Alberta	79.9
Ontario	79.1
Saskatchewan	76.2
Manitoba	61.7
Prince Edward Island	60.4
Quebec	49.7
New Brunswick	28.2
Nova Scotia	17.9

FODDER CROPS.

During latter years, with the development of diversified farming, fodder crops have been developed on a more extensive scale. In 1910 the acreage in hay and clover was 65,100 acres, with a yield of 57,000 tons, and in 1924 the acreage had reached 257,000 acres with a yield of 385,000 tons. Alfalfa in the year 1915 was grown on an acreage of 17,207 acres with a yield of 37,000 tons. In 1924 the area in alfalfa had become 39,812 acres with a yield of 99,530 tons.

Remarkable progress has been made during the past year in the production of corn; and the prediction is that in ten years Alberta will be a corn producing province on a large scale. In 1923 the acreage in corn had increased from the previous total of 14,000 acres to 53,000 acres, with the production of several varieties of corn in a most satisfactory manner in the southern portions of the Province. In 1924 the acreage in corn was 67,000 acres with a yield of 269,000 tons. In 1925 the acreage in corn is expected to be more than 100,000 acres.

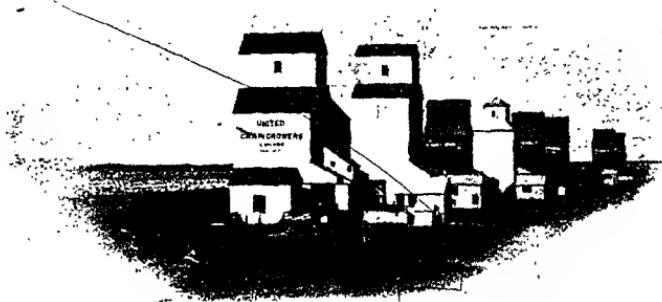
SUGAR BEETS—On the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta large acreages are now being planted in sugar beets. A million dollar beet sugar factory is being established at Raymond, near Lethbridge.

A YEAR OF GREAT RECORDS

Though there have been good years and poor years in the agricultural development of Alberta just as in all new countries, the Province has been able to maintain a steady progress along well defined lines.

The season of 1923 will go down in Alberta's history as the greatest in its experience in the matter of agricultural production. In wheat alone some remarkable yields were obtained, and the average yield over the entire Province was 28 bushels to the acre. Many individual crops of wheat averaged as high as 40, 50 and 60 bushels to the acre, and other crops produced almost equally as well. The following table gives the acreage, average yield and total yield of the various crops for 1923:

Crop.	Acreage.	Av. Yield.	Total Yield.
Wheat	5,172,643	28 bus.	144,834,000 bus.
Oats	2,299,546	50 "	114,977,300 "
Barley	383,858	38.50 "	14,778,533 "
Fall Rye	303,765	20.25 "	6,151,241 "
Spring Rye	92,993	15.75 "	1,464,789 "
Flax	15,000	10.40 "	156,000 "
Peas	3,306	22.00 "	72,732 "
Beans	559	11.00 "	6,149 "
Mixed Grains	11,228	41.75 "	468,769 "
Potatoes	39,960	119 cwt.	4,755,240 cwt.
Turnips, Roots	9,245	114 "	1,053,930 "
Hay, Clover	245,178	1.65 tons	404,543 tons
Grain, Hay	1,861,033	2.25 "	4,187,324 "
Alfalfa	38,548	2.70 "	104,079 "
Fodder Corn	53,953	4.65 "	250,881 "
Total acreage.	10,530,810		



SOME COMPARISONS

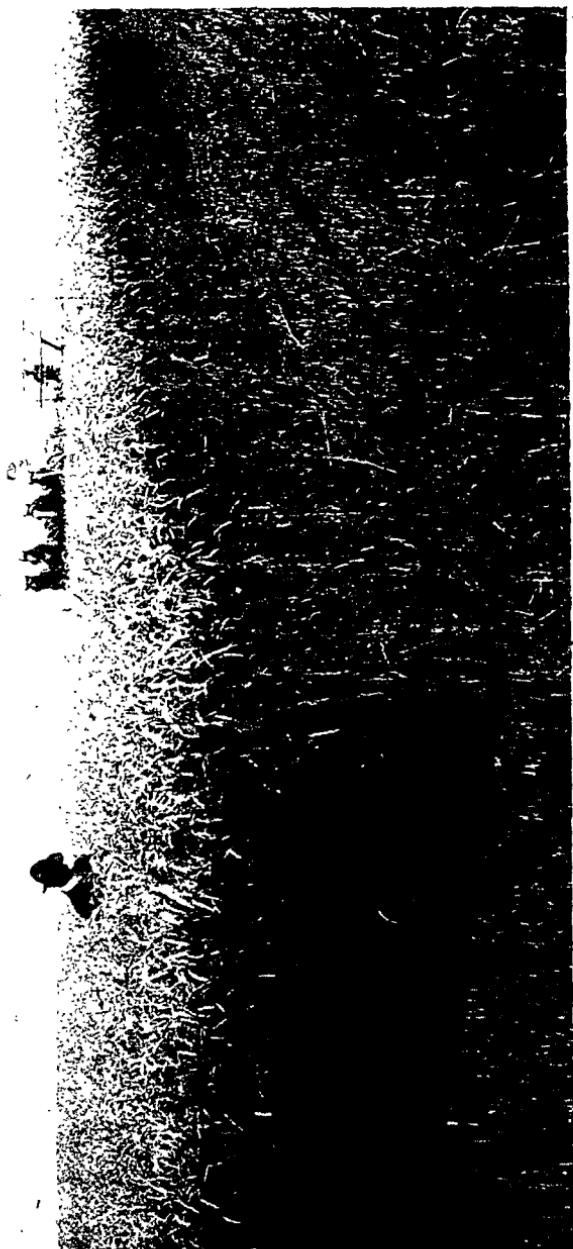
It is by comparison with other provinces and countries that Alberta's possibilities, chiefly in agriculture, are realized. Over a period of twenty years, Alberta has been able to keep in the front rank with respect to high average yields of grain. In that period Alberta's average yield of spring wheat, compared with other provinces and states of the Union, has been as follows:

Alberta	18.4	bushels per acre
Saskatchewan	16.9	" " "
Manitoba	16.7	" " "
Kansas	13.5	" " "
Minnesota	13.4	" " "
South Dakota	11.4	" " "
North Dakota	10.9	" " "

Alberta also compares favorably with the states of the Union in the matter of average value of occupied farm lands, having one of the lowest averages on the continent. The following are the figures:

Alberta	\$24.00	per acre
Montana	22.15	" " "
Nevada	28.11	" " "
Colorado	35.40	" " "
Utah	48.26	" " "
North Dakota	41.10	" " "
Kansas	62.30	" " "
Idaho	69.43	" " "
South Dakota	71.40	" " "
Nebraska	87.91	" " "
Missouri	88.00	" " "
Minnesota	109.23	" " "
Iowa	227.09	" " "
Indiana	125.98	" " "





A FIELD OF GRAIN IN ALBERTA

52

In the matter of taxes on farm lands, Alberta is in a particularly favorable position in comparison with other places. In Alberta the average tax on farm lands for municipal, school and state purposes is between 20 and 30 cents an acre, and in many cases is lower. This compares with an average tax on farm lands of \$1.78 per \$100 of valuation in California, of from 50 cents to \$2 an acre on lands in Colorado, of over 60 cents an acre in Nebraska, of over 83 cents in Minnesota, none of these figures including tax on livestock and improvements, which are taxed in many states, but are not taxed in Alberta.

In Competition With the World

Agricultural products have come to take first rank in competition with the world, in various international shows which have been held from time to time. As long ago as 1911, Alberta grain producers won 18 first prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs, U.S.A., and in 1912, at the same Congress held in Lethbridge, Alberta, an Alberta farmer won the championship in wheat. In the past few years, as a result of a concentrated effort to produce a high quality of registered seed grain, Alberta seed grain producers have taken high places at the International Hay and Grain Show held each year in Chicago, at which grain growers from all over the continent exhibit. In 1923 at Chicago, Alberta won the world's championship in wheat and oats. The same has been true in other lines of agricultural products, notably livestock and dairy products.

The following is a record of the winnings of Alberta seed grain producers at Chicago International Show during the past five years:

SEED GRAIN

In Wheat—

- 1920—Seven prizes.
- 1921—Eleven prizes.
- 1922—Eight prizes.
- 1923—Six prizes, one championship.
- 1924—Six prizes.

In Oats—

- 1920—Seven prizes, one championship.
- 1921—Thirteen prizes, one championship.
- 1922—Thirteen prizes, one championship.
- 1923—Nineteen prizes, one championship.
- 1924—Eleven prizes.

HARVEST TIME IN CENTRAL ALBERTA



In Barley—

- 1920—Two prizes.
- 1921—Three prizes.
- 1922—Three prizes.
- 1923—Four prizes.
- 1924—Three prizes.

In Rye—

- 1922—One prize, one championship.
- 1923—One prize.
- 1924—Two prizes.

In Field Peas—

- 1920—Two prizes, one championship.
- 1921—Two prizes.
- 1922—Four prizes, one championship.
- 1923—Four prizes, one championship.
- 1924—Three prizes, one championship.

In Alfalfa—

- 1920—One prize.
- 1921—Three prizes, one championship.
- 1922—Six prizes.
- 1923—Three prizes.
- 1924—Six prizes, one championship.

In Timothy—

- 1923—One prize.
- 1924—Ten prizes.

In Clover—

- 1923—One prize, one championship.
- 1924—None.

In Flax—

- 1923—Two prizes.
- 1924—Two prizes.

Summary of Winnings—

- 1920—19 prizes, 2 championships.
- 1921—32 prizes, 4 championships.
- 1922—36 prizes, 3 championships.
- 1923—44 prizes, 2 championships, and 2 firsts.
- 1924—43 prizes, two firsts.

LIVE STOCK

It was but natural that Alberta, being particularly adapted to the raising of a fine quality of livestock, should find prominent places in



TOP—IRRIGATING ON THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S FARM IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA. CENTER—IRRIGATING EAST OF CALGARY. BOTTOM—AN IRRIGATION FARMER'S HOME NEAR LETHBRIDGE.

the livestock prize lists of some of the large exhibitions. The following is a record of the winnings in livestock during the past few years at Canadian and American exhibitions by Alberta exhibitors:

At Chicago International Livestock Show—

1920—13 prizes.

1922—8 prizes and one championship.

1923—4 prizes.

1924—23 prizes, 3 grand championships, one reserve championship.

At Toronto Royal Show—

1922—15 prizes and one championship.

1923—12 prizes and 2 championships with one reserve championship.

1924—75 prizes, six championships, one reserve championship.

CREAMERY BUTTER

In exhibitions in Canada, Alberta creamery butter has held a high place for years. The following is a record of Alberta butter exhibits for the past five years, at exhibitions throughout Canada.

Year.	Total Prizes Offered.	Alberta's Share.
1919	196	92
1920	263	121
1921	333	157
1922	436	229
1923	452	227

In 1919 the Province won 53 per cent. of all first prizes, in 1920 it won 63 per cent. of all first prizes, in 1921 it took 69.5 per cent. of first prizes, in 1922 the percentage for Alberta was 54, and in 1923 Alberta butter got away with 62.8 per cent. of firsts.



SUCCESSFUL FARMERS IN ALBERTA

Brief Sketches of What Some Farmers Have Accomplished in This Province of Opportunity

NOTHING is more encouraging to those contemplating farm life in a new country than to read of what others have accomplished before them. Herewith are brief notes on what some of Alberta's best known and most successful farmers have done. Most of them had very humble beginnings, and some of them real struggles, but Alberta has been in very truth a land of opportunity for them.

Major H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta—World's champion wheat grower, 1923. Before the war was a civil engineer and had been active in many parts of the world. During the war won distinction in the engineering corps of the British army. Following the war, he selected Fenn, Alberta, as the location for the farm on which he planned the venture of attempting the production of the best seed wheat on the continent. His exhibit won the world's prize at the Chicago International in December, 1923. Major Strange has also had outstanding success in the breeding of poultry of high egg-laying strains.

J. W. Biglands, Lacombe—Twice world's champion in seed oats, native of England, homesteaded in Alberta in 1903, starting with 160 acres. His farm, four miles west of Lacombe, is now composed of 1,000 acres. He took up the production of pure seed oats, for which his district was well adapted. His first success was some years ago at El Paso, Texas, when he won the oats sweepstakes. In 1919 he won all first prizes in everything he showed at Kansas City, Mo. In 1922 at Chicago he captured the world's prize in oats, and again in 1923. Purebred Shorthorn cattle and purebred Berkshire pigs are other hobbies of Mr. Biglands with which he has taken many prizes.



Nick Taitenger, Claresholm—World's champion in barley, 1922. Born on a farm in France, educated at Verdun university, came to the western states soon after, handicapped by the loss of a hand in an accident. Settled at Claresholm, Southern Alberta, in 1904, buying a farm with hard-earned savings. Now has 1,600 acres, and holds ten sweepstakes from the International Show at Chicago in barley and other grains. Assets now valued at \$50,000. Hard work, courage, thrift, cultivation of superior varieties of grain, made Nick Taitenger wealthy in Alberta.

Thos. Brown, Vauxhall—Winner in oats, Chicago, 1923. Came to Alberta in 1910, taking up a homestead near Medicine Hat. Walked ten miles to work every day until he saved sufficient to buy stock and implements. Took up an irrigation farm at Vauxhall in 1921, and is now devoting half his time to production of pure seed, and raising of purebred Holsteins. He has a family of ten, and a well-equipped farm, with ten head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 100 chickens, etc.

Arthur Greville, Morrin—Winner in wheat, Chicago, 1923. Born on a farm in Devonshire, apprenticed to dry goods trade. Came to Alberta in 1906 on account of poor health, worked for two years as farm laborer, then filed on homestead 50 miles from Didsbury. Later on bought a section of school land. Now has 700 acres under cultivation and 520 acres pasture, all buildings, livestock, etc., paid for out of crops raised on the farm. In 1923 had average of 52 bushels per acre registered seed wheat on 150 acres. Attributes his success to productivity of Alberta soil, ideal climate for raising of cereals, perseverance, and a definite object.



Herman Trelli, Lake Saskatoon, in Grande Prairie District—Third prize in wheat, Chicago, 1923. Born in Idaho, but lived in Alberta since 1900. Educated at Alberta university and took special courses in Germany. Offered himself for enlistment in war, but was rejected, so took up farming. Proved up a homestead in the Lake Saskatoon district, traveling overland in 1911, and proving up his homestead when 17 years old. Now farms a complete section.

W. Wallace, F.R.S.E., Linfield—Winner in oats, Chicago, 1923. Was high school master in Leeds, England, but came to Alberta in 1907 and filed on a homestead. Is still farming the original homestead and has been taking prizes in seed grain for years.

Axel Anderson, Kathryn, Alberta—Came to the United States from Sweden in 1907, without funds. Worked for two years as a farm hand, moved to Alberta and took a homestead. Today he operates



SOME OF ALBERTA'S FAMOUS RANCHES

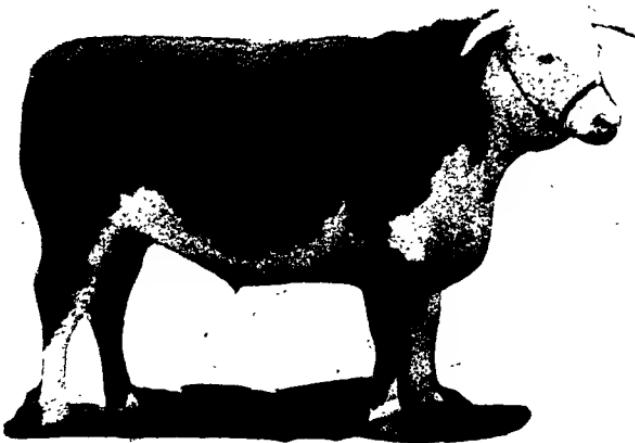
1,280 acres, with fine farm buildings, good livestock, etc. In 1924 raised crops to the cash value of \$20,000. He came with little capital. Today he is independent and successful.

John Glambeck, Milo—Was born on a small farm in Denmark. When 18 years of age, he migrated to the United States, where he worked at various jobs until 1907 when he took up a homestead in Southern Alberta. He went into mixed farming, and set himself to build a beautiful farm home. He took up tree and fruit growing, and made a hobby of it. Today he has one of the most beautiful farm locations in Alberta. He has for the past six years produced enough strawberries to supply his family every day during the season.

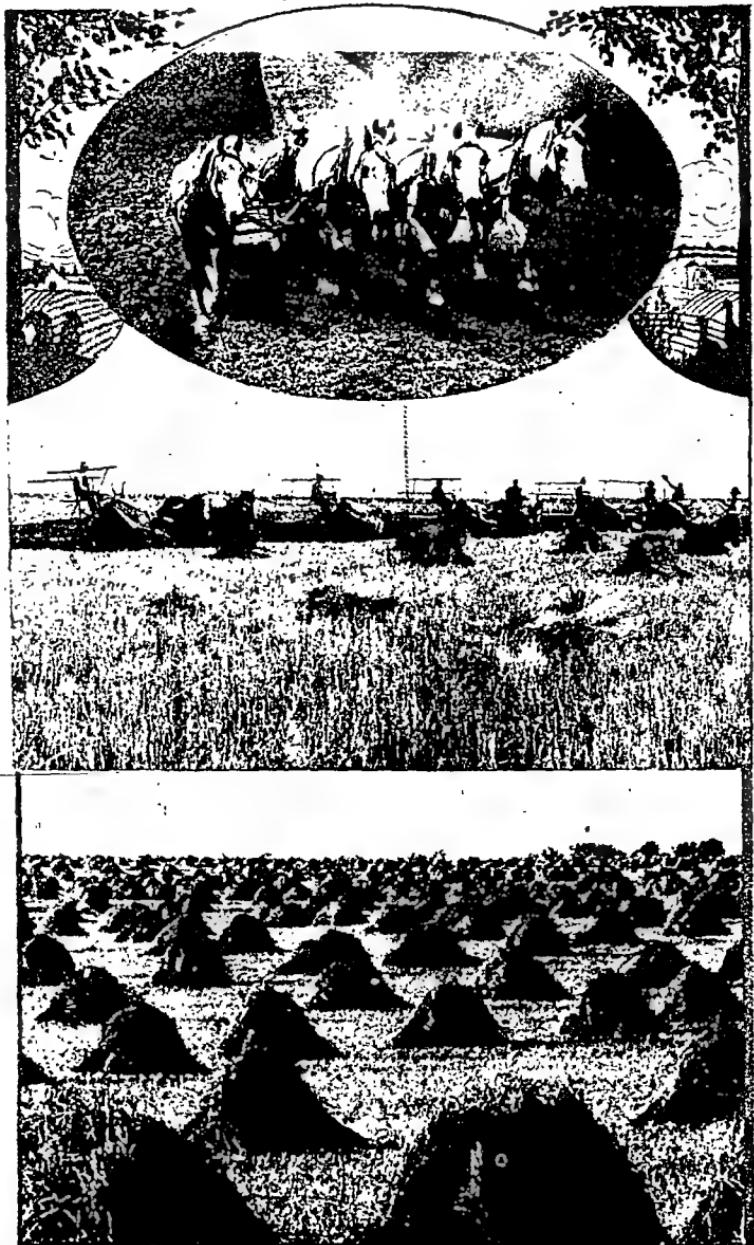
John Hamilton, Coaldale, near Lethbridge—Came from Ireland in 1916, knowing nothing much of farming. Took up an irrigated farm near Lethbridge; and today has one of the best irrigated farms in the Province. He grows fruits and vegetables of many varieties, and his farm is one of the beautiful sights of the district.

L. V. Reeder, Ellscott—Drove to Alberta from Texas with his family in a Ford truck in 1921. He and his sons worked for some months, and later took up two homesteads. Are now independent, with well equipped farm from which they produce everything needed for their living.

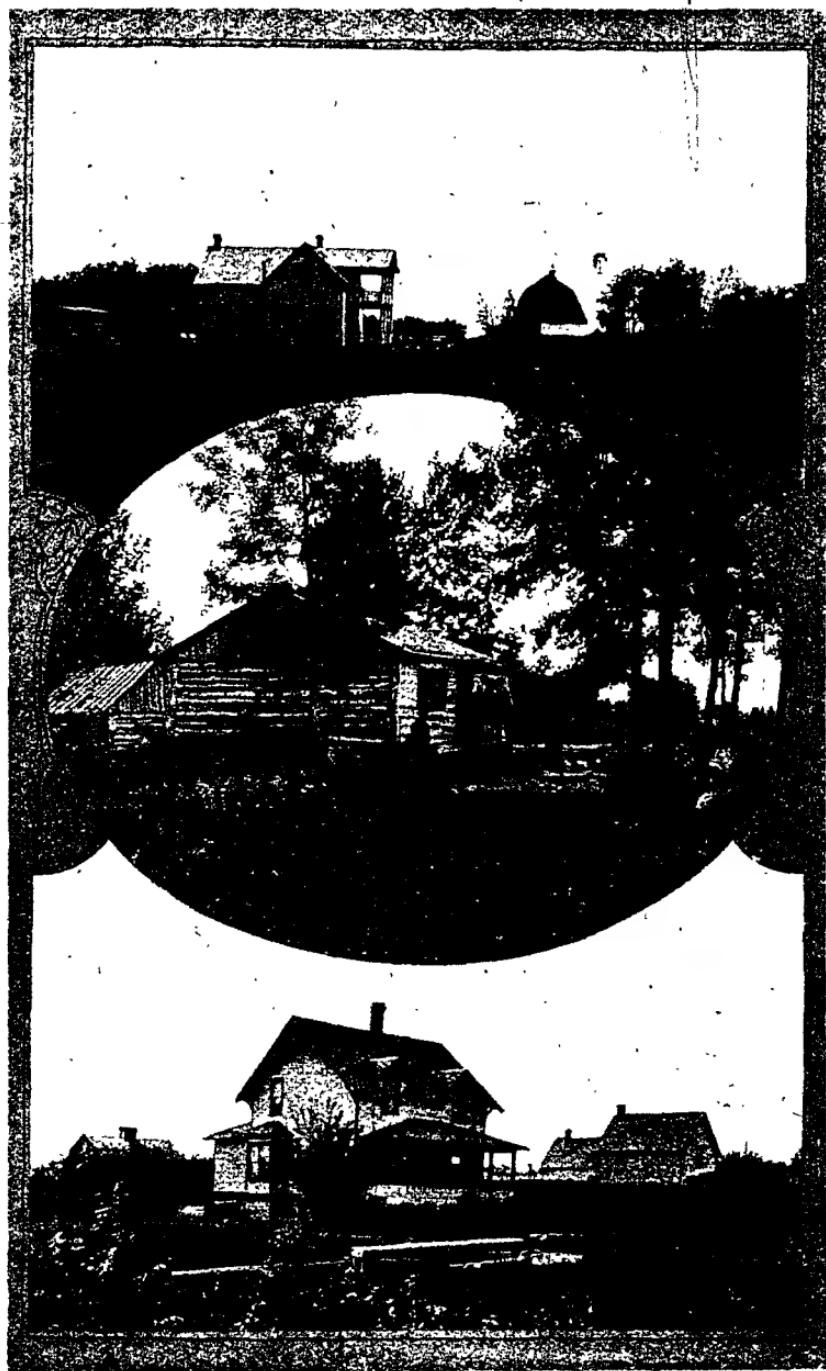
Wallace Pickering, Donalda—Came west from Prince Edward Island in 1905, taking up a homestead 70 miles from Lacombe. Later the building of a branch line gave him closer market facilities. He went in for mixed farming. Today he owns five quarters, and has 70 head of cattle.



PRIZE ALBERTA BEEF ANIMAL



THE LAND OF GREAT CROPS



FARM HOMES IN ALBERTA

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SETTLERS

It will be readily realized from the foregoing brief history of what has been accomplished already in agriculture in Alberta, that great possibilities exist for settlement in this Province. There is undoubtedly unequalled opportunity for settlers who come to Alberta with the sincere determination to make good on the land. Farm land now is cheap and the cost of getting established is low. All necessary equipment can be obtained at reasonable prices. It is important that settlers coming to Alberta should have sufficient capital to establish themselves, but for those who are determined to succeed, no great amount of capital is necessary.

Land available for settlement divides itself roughly into three divisions, namely, free homestead lands, improved and unimproved farm lands for purchase, and irrigated lands in Southern Alberta.

FARM LANDS—Improved and unimproved farm lands in the more settled districts of the Province are available at reasonable prices. Much of this land is held by city owners, railway and other corporations, and large areas of such lands are still vacant, and the terms are reasonable. Raw land can be bought at from \$10 an acre up, and improved farm lands for from \$20 an acre up, according to location and improvements. It is possible also to rent land at reasonable terms.

HOMESTEAD LANDS—Good homestead land is still available for settlement, but is chiefly in outlying districts. For those willing to face pioneer conditions, the homestead still offers opportunity. Some very fine farming land is still open for entry as homesteads.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS—Prospective settlers from other countries desiring to take up homesteads should apply to their nearest Canadian Government agent for full particulars. Briefly, every person who is sole head of a family, and every male 18 years of age and over, is entitled, on payment of a fee of \$10, to enter upon a homestead of one-quarter section of 160 acres. A widow having minor children to support may also secure a homestead.

A homesteader is required to perform certain duties in order to entitle him to finally receive his patent on land. He is required to live six months in each year on his land in a habitable house for three years. Residence duties cannot be performed by proxy. Homestead duties must be completed within three years from the date of entry. A homesteader may perform his duties if he lives not more than nine miles away on a farm of not less than eighty acres, owned solely by him, without being obliged to live on the homestead, or he may perform his homestead duties while living with relatives on owned land of not less than eighty acres in the vicinity of the homestead. A homesteader is required to bring under cultivation in the first three

years not less than thirty acres of land, twenty of which must be cropped. When not residing on the land fifty acres must be broken, thirty of which must be cropped.

LEASES—Grazing leases on vacant Dominion lands unfit for agricultural purposes in Alberta may be secured by British subjects and running for a period of ten years. Tenure shall be free from interruption during the period of the lease. Grazing leases may be granted on vacant lands irrespective of the quality of the soil located over forty miles from the railway, but subject to withdrawal on a year's notice. The size of a lease is limited to 12,000 acres. Rent is four cents per acre payable half-yearly in advance. Grazing leases may be secured on school lands also in Alberta at four cents per acre. In all leases the lessee is obliged to make statutory declaration of owning the amount of stock required by the regulations. Leases on school lands run only for one year.

IRRIGATED LANDS—Large sections of land are now operated under irrigation in Southern Alberta. Two large projects east of Calgary, and one east and south of Lethbridge are operated by the Canadian Pacific railway natural resources department. Another large tract is that of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company west and northwest of the city of Medicine Hat. In these projects there are nearly a million acres of land capable of irrigation.

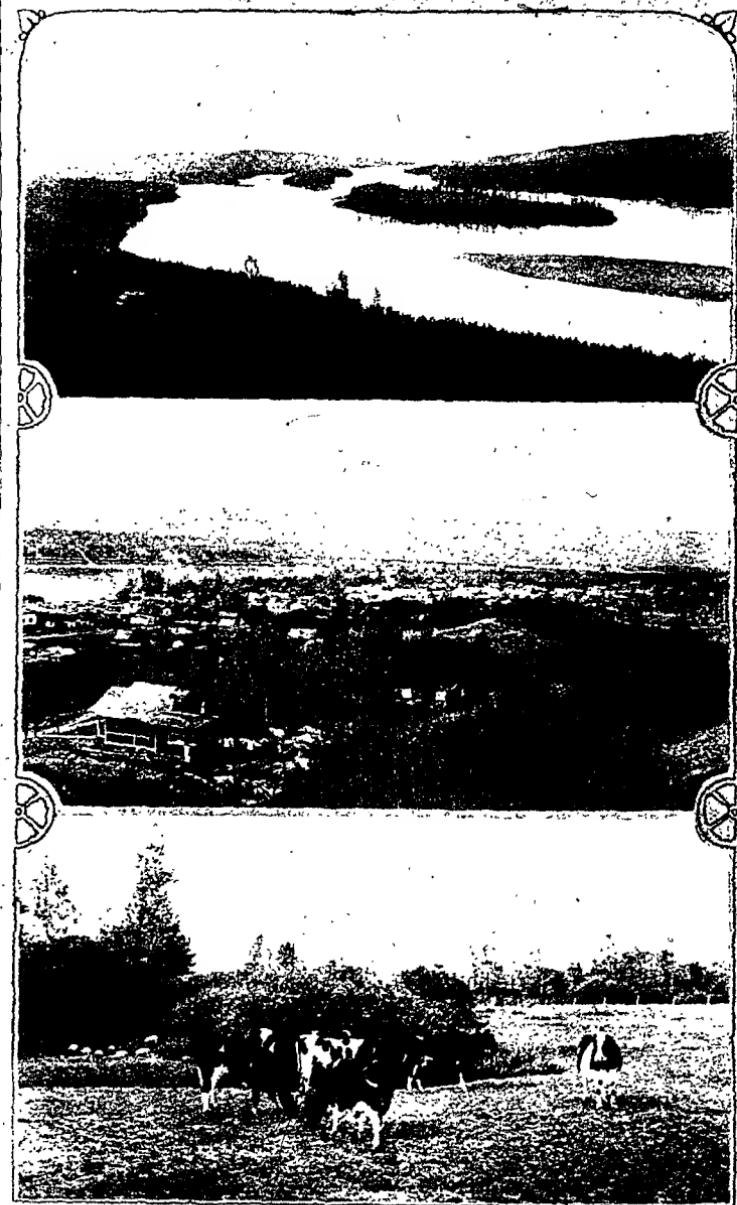


In addition to these projects, a new project covering 105,000 acres of irrigable land has been opened up north of Lethbridge city, known as the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. The project has been constructed by the farmers of the district under provincial government guarantee. Surplus lands of the district are now being made available for settlers at extremely low rates, with no water service charges for the first year and no water right payments for the first three years. Provision for small loans to settlers is also being made. Write Irrigation Council, Lethbridge City.

Other irrigation projects are also being opened up in the same vicinity.

FARM LABOR—Ordinary farm labor during the winter months in Alberta is paid from \$10 to \$20 a month and board. In the spring season farm labor receives as high as \$40 and \$50 a month. In the harvest season harvesters receive from \$3 to \$4 a day.

Those desiring to come to Canada as farm laborers should seek information from Canadian Government agents or write direct to the Provincial Employment Bureau in Alberta.



SCENES IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT OF ALBERTA

CONDENSED FACTS ABOUT ALBERTA

AREA—The area of Alberta is 255,000 square miles. Its length from south to north is 750 miles, and in width it varies from 180 miles in the south to 400 miles at the northern extremity.

The disposition of the present surveyed lands of the Province is shown below. In addition to these there is the vast area still unsurveyed, which contains great stretches of light wooded land suitable for agricultural development, as well as timber areas.

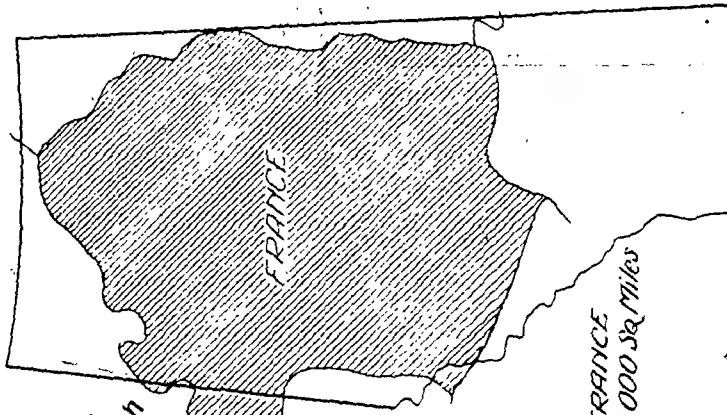
DISPOSITION OF LANDS

Details of surveyed area as at January 1, 1924:

	Acres
Area under homestead (including military homesteads)	18,217,200
Area under pre-emption, purchased homesteads, sales, half-breed scrip, bounty grants, special grants, etc.	3,821,300
Area granted to railway companies	13,120,041
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company	2,177,800
Area school lands endowment	3,756,000
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage	34,837
Area sold under irrigation system	981,877
Area under timber berths	1,347,200
Area under grazing leases	2,870,957
Area of forest reserves and parks	16,807,347
Area reserved for forestry purposes, inside surveyed area	1,677,500
Area of road allowances	1,287,406
Area of parish and river lots	118,565
Area of Indian reserves	1,368,337
Area of Indian reserves surrendered	302,675
Area water-covered lands (inside surveys)	2,297,160
Area undisposed of	15,586,000
<hr/>	
Total area inside surveyed tract	<u>85,772,175</u>

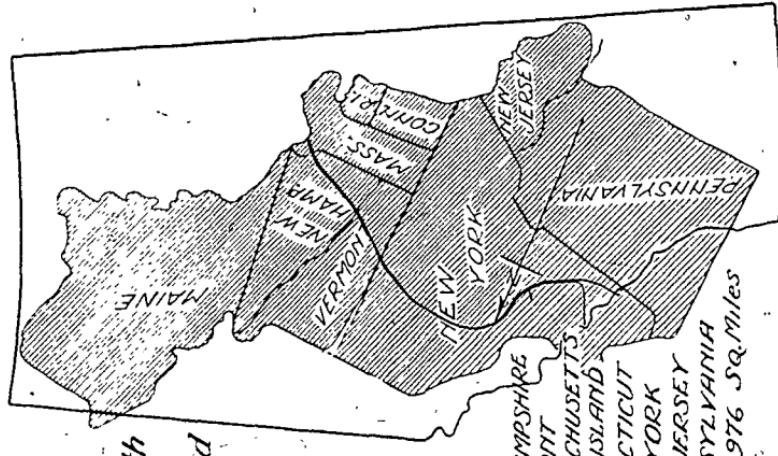
POPULATION—When the Province of Alberta was formed in the year 1905 the population was less than 200,000. When the census was taken in 1911 it had reached 374,000. In 1921 the census made it 588,000. The estimate made by the Federal government of the population of the Province in 1924 was 640,000, pending the new census which will not be taken until 1926. At present 60 per cent of the population is of British origin, the census classifying them only into English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, including all Americans and Canadians of British origin.

AREA OF
ALBERTA
254,000 Sq. Miles
in comparison with
THE
BRITISH ISLES
& FRANCE

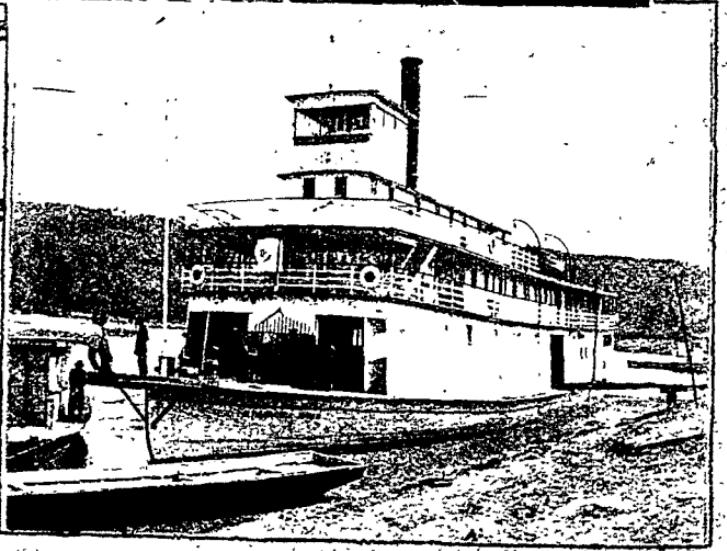


BRITISH ISLES
121,558 Sq. Miles
including - England
Scotland Ireland &
the Isle of Man.

AREA OF
ALBERTA
254,000 Sq. Miles
in comparison with
GERMANY,
NEW ENGLAND and
MID ATLANTIC
STATES



GERMANY
182,213 Sq. Miles



TOP—END OF STEEL AT WATERWAYS, NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA. CENTER
—SCENE ALONG THE A. & G.W. RAILWAY. BOTTOM—STEAMER ON THE
ATHABASCA RIVER.

COMPARISON OF AREA AND POPULATION •

	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Population Sq. Mile
Alberta	255,000	640,000	2.3
British Isles	121,558	47,307,601	389.
France	213,000	39,209,518	184.
Germany	182,213	59,852,692	328.
New England and Mid-Atlantic States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	161,976	29,662,053	183.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—With respect to physical features, Alberta is divided roughly into three general divisions. The southern portion of the Province is almost entirely open prairie land, with the exception of the western fringe, along the Rocky Mountain range. Central Alberta, which describes that portion of the Province north from the Red Deer River, 100 miles north of Calgary, to a point 60 miles beyond Edmonton, is of a semi-wooded, park-like nature, especially suitable for mixed farming. Northern Alberta is more heavily wooded, and the surface of a more uneven nature, save for magnificent stretches of park-land and open prairie in the Peace River and Grande Prairie where are located the far-famed agricultural lands of the Peace River country.

DRAINAGE—There are three large continental drainage systems represented in Alberta. The Peace and the Athabasca Rivers, which belong to the great Mackenzie system, drain the northern half of the Province. A number of important lakes, such as the Lesser Slave and Athabasca, form a part of this system. The northern part of the Province generally is quite well watered. Both the Peace and Athabasca Rivers have numerous tributary streams and there are a good many lakes scattered over the whole of this area. Both the Athabasca and Peace Rivers are navigable.

The Saskatchewan River system, made up of the north and south branches and such important tributaries as the Battle, Red Deer, the Bow and Belly Rivers, drains all the rest of the Province except a small portion in the south. The Saskatchewan is part of the Nelson River system which flows into Hudson Bay from Lake Winnipeg.

In the southern part of the Province the Milk River, which is connected with the Mississippi system, enters the Province and flows through Canadian territory for a distance of about sixty miles not far from the International Boundary.

CLIMATE—The climate of Alberta is of very attractive quality and this quality has a very important bearing on the possibilities of development northward and, on industrial and more particularly agricultural activities. The climate of the interior provinces of Canada is described as extreme. The winters are subject to low dips of temperature and the summers are quite hot. Alberta, however, by reason of contiguity to the coast province, has a rather moderate

climate. The winters are relieved by periodical relaxation of cold, and the summers, while rather dry and warm in the harvest season, are always cool at night. This results in crisp vegetation and a period of satisfactory rest and repair for people.

An outstanding feature of the climate is the Chinook wind, which reaches its strongest development in southern Alberta. This is a dry, warm wind from the west or south-west. It is dry because its moisture is condensed in its ascent to mountain heights on the west side of the Rockies, and it is warm, partly because of the latent heat gained during the condensation of moisture on the west side of the mountains, but chiefly on account of pressure and friction from the upper body of air as the western current descends to the prairies on the inner or eastern slope of the Rockies.

The effects of the Chinook are rather startling, particularly in winter time. The country may be covered with rather heavy snow and the temperature be standing steadily below zero for days when a Chinook comes and raises the temperature almost to spring warmth and causes the snow to disappear in a few hours and leave the prairies dry. This may occur half a dozen times in the winter season. The occurrence of these spells of relaxation of cold is what made the southern country attractive to ranchers back in the '70's and still makes the winter easy to get through.

PRECIPITATION—The average yearly precipitation over the Province varies from 12 to 20 inches. The following averages for various stations are taken from official records: Average Medicine Hat, 30 years, 12.97 inches; Lethbridge, 10 years, 15.77 inches; Calgary, 30 years, 16.89 inches; Lacombe, 10 years, 16.39 inches; Edmonton, 30 years, 17.67 inches; Peace River, 16 years, 13.29 inches.



ONE OF ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

FROST FREE PERIOD—Average 13 years, 1911-1923: Medicine Hat, 125 days; Calgary, 94 days; Lethbridge, 115 days; Edmonton, 87 days; Peace River, 80 days.

SUNSHINE RECORDS—Figures for hours of sunshine during 1924 for various stations are as follows: Lethbridge, 2,193 hours; Medicine Hat, 2,255 hours; Calgary, 2,271 hours; Olds, 2,142 hours; Lacombe, 2,056 hours; Edmonton, 2,233 hours; Grande Prairie, 1,999 hours; Fort Vermilion, 2,084 hours.

ALTITUDES—The altitude at Lethbridge, near the United States boundary, is 2,900 feet; at Calgary, 150 miles north, it is 3,400 feet; at Edmonton, 200 miles north of Calgary, it is 2,100 feet, and at Peace River, near the northern boundary of the Province, it is 1,092 feet.

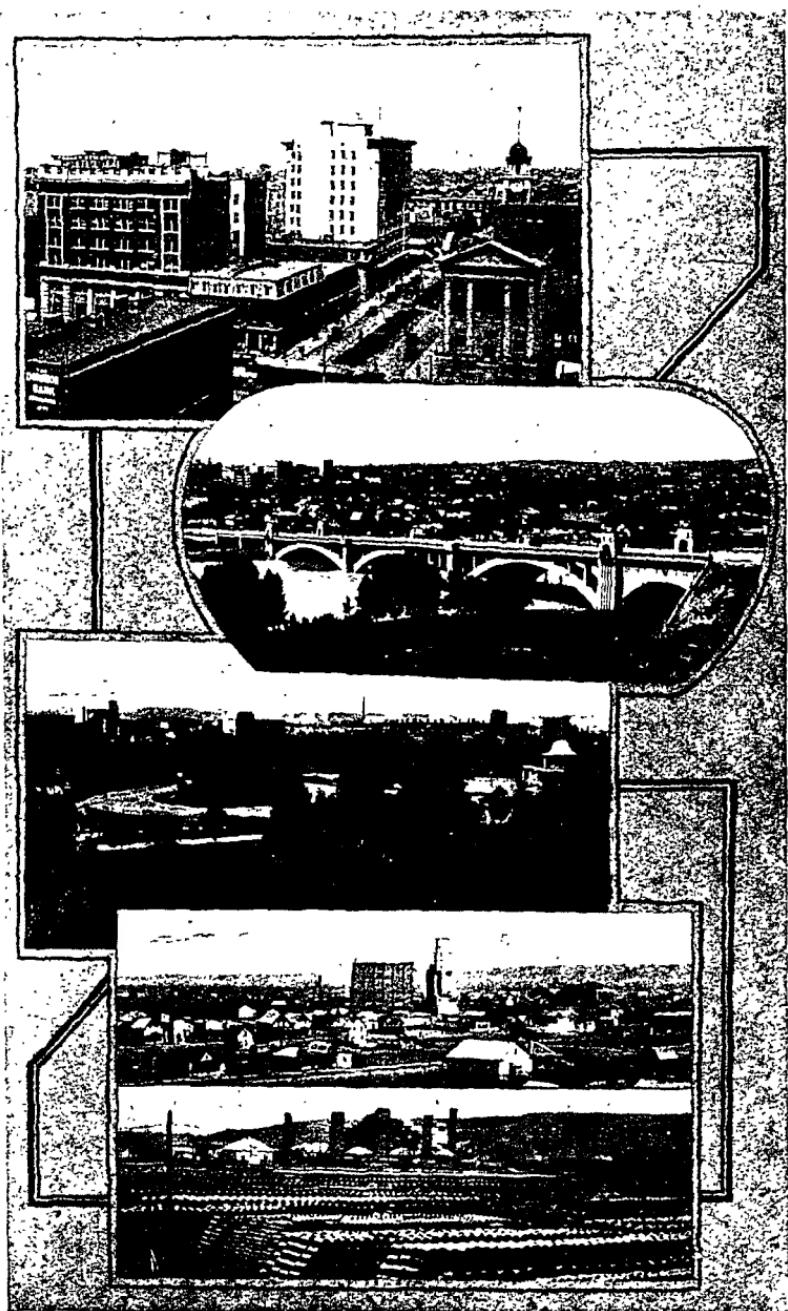
MUNICIPALITIES—In Alberta there are six cities, 54 towns, 119 villages, 167 municipal districts and 250 improvement districts. The larger cities are Edmonton, the capital, 60,000; Calgary with 65,000, Lethbridge with 12,000, and Medicine Hat with 9,000.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT—Municipal government is chiefly by elected council, with commissioners in the cities. The Province is governed by a legislative body of 60 members, out of which a cabinet council of eight members is selected.

The Premier is called by the Lieutenant Governor and the other members of the council are selected by the Premier. The Premier is the recognized leader of the strongest party in the Assembly and the other members of the council are those he selects as best qualified to co-operate with him. The Executive Council is commonly described as the Government or Provincial Cabinet. The Executive Council retains office so long as it has the confidence of the Assembly. The



ARTS BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



CITY SCENES IN ALBERTA
FROM TOP TO BOTTOM—1, EDMONTON; 2, CALGARY; 3, GALT GARDENS
AT LETHBRIDGE; 4, INDUSTRIES AT MEDICINE HAT.

fact that each member of the Cabinet Council must be selected from the membership of the Legislative Assembly establishes a direct line of responsibility between the Government administration and the legislative body. The administration is by departments of agriculture and health, education, the attorney-general, treasury, municipal affairs, public works, railways and telephones, with the Premier acting as chairman of the council, and with one member holding no portfolio but acting merely in an advisory capacity.

JUDICATURE—The courts of the Province are of two kinds, the Supreme Court of Alberta and the District Court of Alberta. The Supreme Court is the highest court in Alberta and its jurisdiction is not limited, the District Court is concerned with less important cases. There are ten judges of the Supreme Court, five in the Appellate Division and five in the Trial Division. The judges are appointed and paid by the Dominion Government, but the courts are supported by the Province. The Province is divided into judicial districts in each of which there is at least one district judge, a sheriff, a crown prosecutor, and a clerk of the court. In addition to Supreme and District Courts there are courts presided over by magistrates and justices of the peace. The Province is also divided into registration districts at the offices of which all chattel mortgages and lien notes are registered. All land is held under the Torrens system. The title to land is secured by registration in a Land Titles Office.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY—The land survey system of the Province is simple and easily understood. The survey unit is the township, which is six miles square. The building up of the survey is determined from the International Boundary for an east and west line and from the fourth meridian, which forms the eastern boundary of the Province. From the fourth meridian the rows of townships running north and south are called ranges and are numbered from the meridian west, and the townships are numbered from the International Boundary north. The larger subdivisions of townships are sections, or square miles of land containing 640 acres. Each township thus contains 36 sections or 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from the south-east corner westward in each township, the second tier being numbered from west to east and so on alternately throughout the six tiers. The sections are subdivided into quarter or 160-acre farms. These are described as the south-east, south-west, north-west and north-east quarters. Roads are sixty-six feet wide and there are six roads running north and south, in each township, but only three running east and west.

GRAIN ELEVATORS—Alberta in 1924 had a total of 936 grain elevators or warehouses, with capacity of 36,845,000 bushels. In addition, a new Government elevator was completed at Edmonton with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR FARMERS—The Alberta Government conducts active branches for the advancement of the interests of the farmer, including dairy, livestock and crops departments, and also

has co-operative marketing services in butter, eggs, poultry, and seed grain. Official grading systems are in effect with respect to cream and butter. Demonstration plots are maintained, and district agriculturists are located at various points. Experimental farms are conducted by the Dominion Government at Lacombe and Lethbridge. Both governments co-operate in conducting short courses for farmers on various branches of agriculture.

WOMEN'S HOME BUREAU SERVICES—The Provincial Department of Agriculture also provides demonstrations and lectures in domestic science and health for women in the rural districts.

RURAL ORGANIZATIONS—Alberta has several active rural organizations for development of community life in the country districts. These include the Women's Institutes, the United Farmers and the United Farm Women, and agricultural societies.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—In addition to the teaching of agricultural subjects in the public and high schools, there is maintained by the Department of Agriculture, agricultural schools at widely separated points in the Province for instruction of farm boys and girls in agriculture and home economics. The course at these schools is of two years' duration, and is entirely free. The term opens in October and concludes in March. The entrance age limit for boys and girls is 16 or over. There is no entrance examination requirement. An agricultural college is established in connection with the Provincial University at Edmonton.

GENERAL EDUCATION—A modern system of public and high school education is maintained in the Province, under the supervision of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. Rural districts are well supplied with educational facilities. There are two normal schools in the Province, at Camrose and Calgary, and a central institute of technology is located at Calgary. Pre-vocational work is provided in many of the city public schools. The provincial



ONE OF ALBERTA'S RURAL MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

university is established at Edmonton, and in 1924 had 1,300 registered students. Enrolment in Alberta schools in 1906 was 28,784, and in 1924 was 147,500.

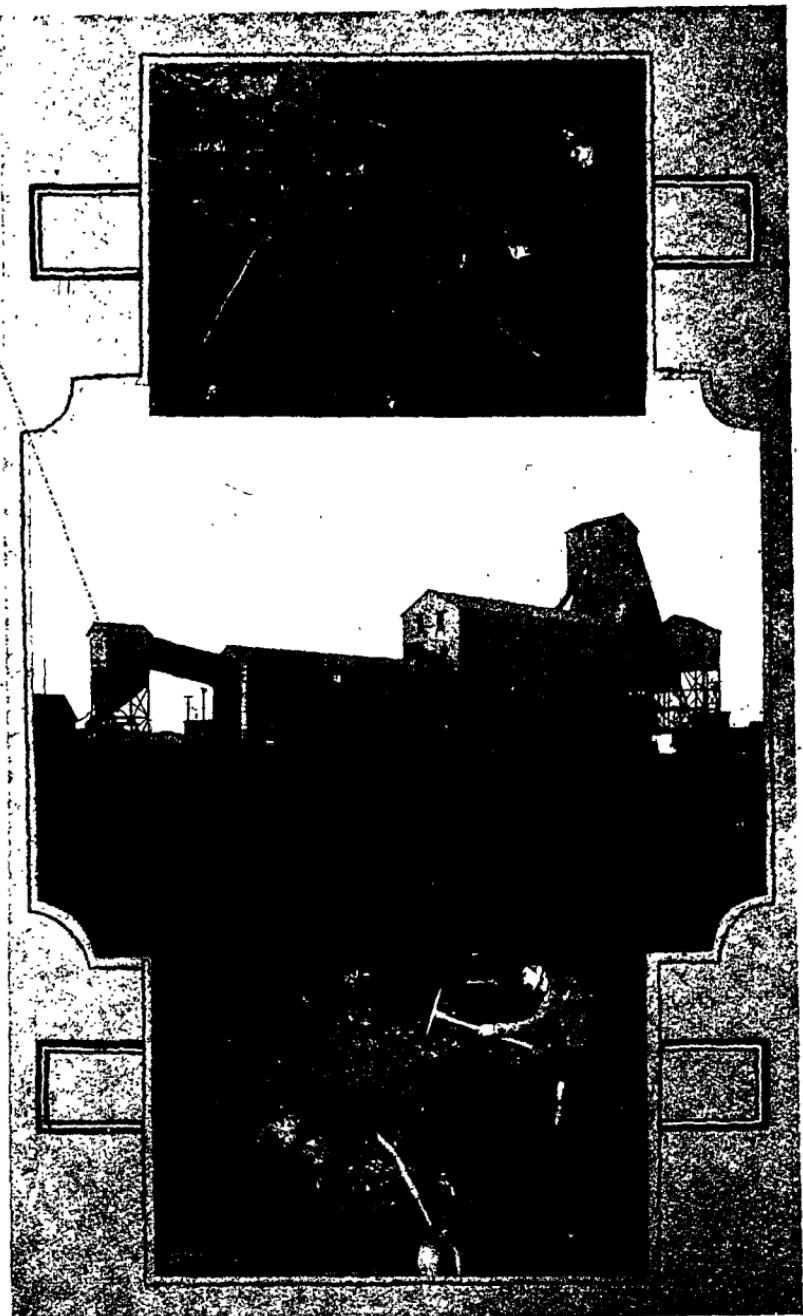
PUBLIC HEALTH—The Alberta Government pursues an aggressive public health policy. District nurses are maintained in the frontier districts where no doctors reside, and these nurses, often at risk of life, carry medical aid to the remote settlers. In the more settled rural districts, public health nurses are established, and these hold lectures, demonstrations and clinics from time to time. They also conduct school inspections among the pupils of the schools in their districts. In the cities, clinics and school inspection are also conducted, under the supervision of the local school boards.

A system of municipal hospitals has been established under which residents of a group of municipal districts may, under the direction of the Minister of Health, form a hospital district and establish a hospital. These hospitals are supported by a nominal tax of three cents an acre. Those who pay the tax receive a rate of only \$1.00 a day at the hospital for treatment for themselves or members of the family. There are fourteen rural hospitals now in operation under this scheme.

TRANSPORTATION—A network of railways has been built up in the Province. There is at present in Alberta a total of 4,822 miles of railway, compared with only 1,060 in 1906. The Canadian Pacific Railway has 2,009 miles, the National Railways have 1,974 miles, the balance being made up of subsidiary lines, and the Alberta Government lines into the north country. Modern steamers on northern lakes and rivers give connection with far northern points.

TELEPHONES—The Alberta telephone system is owned and operated by the Alberta Government, save the system at Edmonton which is municipally owned, and that at Banff National Park which is operated by the Dominion Government. Automatic equipment is installed in the four larger cities. Nearly 1,000 communities are connected by the long distance system. There is long distance connection with 461 points in Saskatchewan, 238 points in Manitoba, 32 points in British Columbia, and 540 points in the Mountain States. Shortly communication will be established with all important points on the trans-continental 'phone system in the United States and also in Eastern Canada. The number of 'phones in use on Government and City systems is now about 67,000. There are about 20,000 rural 'phones.





COAL IS ALBERTA'S LARGEST MINERAL RESOURCE

NATURAL RESOURCES OF ALBERTA

The wealth of Alberta's coal resources is only now beginning to be realized. Not alone is the future greatness of the Province in agriculture, for under the soil that produces the fine crops and in the mountain passes and the vast hinterland still scarcely known, lies hidden untold wealth in minerals.

The most extensive and important of Alberta's resources is coal. Alberta stands first among the provinces in the Dominion in its coal area and in production. Until recently the chief value of this resource has been the satisfying of local fuel demand. During the past year or two considerable expansion has taken place in supplying the other prairie provinces. The recently reported discovery of a large body of iron ore on the shores of Lake Athabasca, brings to the vast fuel wealth of the Province a real significance and importance. If development confirms the reported richness and accessibility of the iron ore deposits, these two potent factors of wealth and industrialism—coal and iron—will mean a great deal to Alberta.

Alberta's total coal reserve is estimated at 1,059,000 million tons, a sufficient reserve to last the whole of Canada for many generations. This reserve of Alberta's comprises 14 per cent. of the entire world's coal reserves, 72 per cent. of British reserves, and 87 per cent. of Canada's reserves.

There is \$55,000,000 already invested in coal mines in Alberta, which in 1923 produced 6,800,000 tons and could produce twice as much with very little further investment. There are about 300 mines in operation, with a maximum of 12,000 employed. Alberta now supplies Manitoba and Saskatchewan with coal. In 1909 production was only 2,100,000 tons.

PETROLEUM—Sufficient testing of petroleum fields in Alberta has now been done to establish existence of valuable petroleum deposits, and petroleum is now actually being produced in one field near Calgary. Extensive drilling is now proceeding in several fields. The Imperial Oil Company has just completed construction of a \$2,500,000 refinery at Calgary. There is also a refinery at Lethbridge. A well supplying over 300 barrels daily of high grade gasoline has been brought in south of Calgary by the Imperial Oil Co.

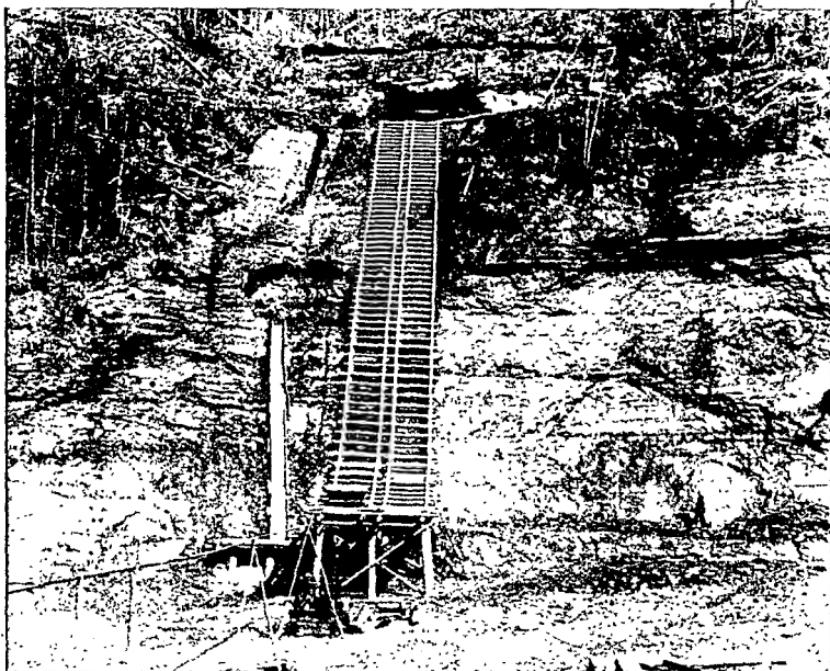
NATURAL GAS—Vast reservoirs of natural gas exist in the Province, and this utility is now being used in the homes of four cities and several towns. Production now exceeds 7,000,000,000 cubic feet annually. The chief fields in use are in the Medicine Hat and Redcliff districts in the south-eastern end of the Province, Bow Island and Foremost districts, Okotoks district south of Calgary, and the Viking field east of Edmonton. The gas is used extensively for industrial

purposes at Medicine Hat, where the city itself owns gas wells. In the other centres the gas is used almost exclusively for domestic use, with a limited quantity used for industrial purposes.

The only known helium gas supply in the British Empire exists in Alberta.

TAR SANDS—Extensive deposits of bituminous sands exist north-east of Edmonton some 350 miles, along the Athabasca River and adjacent to the provincial government-owned railway, the A. and G. W. These tar sands are exposed for a distance of 100 miles or more along the river and contain about 18 per cent. bitumen. Satisfactory experiments have been conducted proving the suitability of these tar sands for pavement purposes. The estimated area covered by these sands is 15,000 square miles.

TIMBER—This is an important resource in Alberta, although not developed to any very large extent at present, owing to the fact that transportation facilities are not yet available to the huge timber limits of the northern parts of the Province. It is estimated by government authorities that Alberta has an area of more than 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, and there are also some 12,000,000 acres of forest reserves. The sawmill timber available is estimated at 16,000 million board feet, and the pulp wood material at 270,000,000 cords. Several large timber concerns are already established in the Province.



A DEPOSIT OF TAR SANDS IN NORTH-EASTERN ALBERTA

CLAY PRODUCTS—Medicine Hat and other points have extensive clay product industries, the deposit of clay and shales for ceramic products being extensive. Value of the manufactured product exceeds \$1,500,000 annually.

OTHER RESOURCES—Possibilities in by-products of Alberta's resources are extensive, it has been shown by research work. Other resources than those mentioned include salt, bentonite and building stone.

INDUSTRIES—Though industrial development in Alberta has been secondary to that of agriculture, up to the present, it gives promise of being much more rapid in the future, as the natural resources become opened up, and further capital is invested. There are, however, many very important industries established in the Province. At Edmonton, the capital, there are large packing plants, garment works, biscuit factory, flour mills, box factory, bottling works, coal mines, etc. At Calgary there are packing plants, large flour mills, oil refinery, C.P.R. railway shops, which are the largest repair shops in Canada, auto assembly plant, soap works, saddlery and leather goods, brick yards, bottling works, etc. At Lethbridge are flour mills, macaroni factory, oil refinery, coal mines, etc. At Medicine Hat are brick works, pottery plants, glass works, linseed mills, large flour mills, etc. The annual payroll in industry in the Province is over \$60,000,000, including coal mines.

The fishing industry in northern Alberta yields a product valued at nearly \$400,000 annually. Whitefish are the most plentiful, but pike, pickerel, tulbee and gold eye are also plentiful. Lake trout are found in a few of the lakes of the Province.





THESE ARE THREE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PEAKS IN THE
CANADIAN ROCKIES. TOP—MOUNT EDITH CAVELL, IN JASPER PARK,
ALBERTA. CENTRE—MOUNT ROBSON. BOTTOM—MOUNT LEFROY AT
LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA.

GAME AND FISH

BIG GAME—Practically all the varieties of big game animals native to Western Canada, except buffalo and antelope, are found in the mountain parts of Alberta between the international boundary and the headwaters of the Smoky River, approximately township 60. Different kinds, however, predominate in different sections. Mountain sheep and mountain goat are found in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek, Banff, and Jasper. Banff and Jasper being in the Dominion parks, hunting around these points is prohibited, but hunting parties start from these places for hunting grounds beyond the park boundaries. Deer are plentiful along the foothills from the international boundary to the headwaters of the Athabasca River. East of the foothill country they are found in the wooded country on both sides of the North Saskatchewan River well over towards the Calgary and Edmonton railway. Moose are found in the same section as deer, but are more plentiful in the heavily wooded lands of the central and north central parts of the Province. The moose country spreads both north-east and north-west from Edmonton. Caribou are found in the mountain areas north of Jasper Park and generally north of the Athabasca River.



BIRDS—Game birds are plentiful throughout the Province. Wild ducks are found in all waters but are most plentiful on the prairie lakes and sloughs in the southern and central parts of the Province. Geese are likewise widely distributed, but are found principally in the north. They are plentiful on such lakes as Lesser Slave and Athabasca. Prairie chicken, or sharp-tailed grouse, are found in all parts of the Province but are more plentiful in the brush country than on the prairie. Partridge, or ruffed grouse, are found in all the wooded parts of the Province. Blue grouse and ptarmigan are found in the mountains and foothills. Hungarian partridge are plentiful in parts of southern Alberta. They are naturalized and not native game birds.

FISHING—In many of the mountain-fed streams on the eastern watershed of the Rockies, and in the mountains, the sportsman angler can find some of the finest trout fishing on the continent.

SCENERY FOR THE TOURIST

The Province of Alberta is particularly fortunate in the possession of some of the most famous mountain scenery in the world. The Canadian Rockies, which form the western boundary of Alberta, contain a wealth of mountain beauty unequalled anywhere, and sought by tourists of all nationalities. No section of the continent, in fact, has more to offer the tourist.

PARKS—The three great mountain parks in Alberta are the Waterton Lakes Park, on the international boundary in the south-western part of the Province, the Rocky Mountain Park of which Banff is the centre, and Jasper Park, west of Edmonton.

Waterton Lakes Park is in reality a continuation of the Glacier National Park of Montana, and is equally attractive. It contains 270,720 acres and has excellent fishing and boating. It is reached by motor from Macleod or Lethbridge via Cardston, and is easily accessible from the main motor highway leading up from Yellowstone Park to Glacier National Park and into Alberta.



Rocky Mountain Park is about 80 miles west of the City of Calgary, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It includes two of the most interesting and most surpassingly beautiful spots in the world, namely, Banff and Lake Louise. The accommodation for tourists is excellent, with palatial hotels and attractive camping grounds. There are also hot springs of high restorative value for invalids. These resorts are easily accessible by motor from Calgary or from British Columbia on the west.

Jasper National Park is 240 miles west of Edmonton on the main line of the Canadian National Railway, and although comparatively unknown a few years ago, has already become famous to world tourists for its unsurpassed beauty and many attractions. It embraces a rich variety of river, lake, forest and mountain scenery. A palatial hotel system for tourists has been established, and the side trips and camping possibilities are numerous. A motor road from Edmonton west to this park is now almost completed.

Other parks in Alberta include the famous Buffalo Park at Wainwright, east of Edmonton, on the Canadian National Railway, where the great herd of 7,000 head of buffalo is kept; Elk Island Park, 35 miles east of Edmonton, and the antelope preserve in Southern Alberta.

LAKE RESORTS—Attractive lake resorts are numerous in Alberta. These include Gull Lake, seven miles from the Town of Lacombe, half-way between Calgary and Edmonton; Sylvan Lake, in the same district; Buffalo Lake, to the east of Lacombe; Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun Lakes, west of Edmonton; Birch Lake, east of Edmonton; Lac La Biche, north-east of Edmonton, and others.

MOTORING IN ALBERTA

Motor tourists who are planning a holiday in summer or fall could find no more interesting, entrancing, or profitable trip than one through the Province of Alberta. As has been stated, there are good motor roads into most of the mountain resorts of the Province, and the Province is traversed itself by a network of well-kept roads. Alberta roads are good roads—as good as can be made with the material at hand—and in the cities and most of the larger towns there is good accommodation for the motor tourist, as well as active auto clubs and courteous officials, and often very satisfactory auto camping grounds.



One of the main motor highways leading into Alberta is the Blue trail, which brings the tourist up from Yellowstone Park to Glacier Park in Montana, thence into Alberta to Waterton Park; and north to the town of Macleod, thence to Calgary. From Calgary the Blue trail leads over the crest of the Canadian Rockies via Banff and the newly completed Banff-Windermere trail, which connects in British Columbia with the highways that lead up from the western and Pacific states. By the Blue trail it is possible to travel the entire 4,000 mile circle from Los Angeles, on the south, north-eastward through Salt Lake, and the towns of Idaho and Montana, into Alberta and over the Rockies, through British Columbia to Spokane, Portland and San Francisco.

The Sunshine trail leads up from Great Falls, Montana, to Lethbridge in Southern Alberta, thence north to Calgary and through to

Edmonton, the capital city. This highway is well maintained for the entire length and is the chief route taken by tourists entering Alberta from Montana and the western and middle states.

The Red Line route, which is the trans-Canada highway, traverses the Province from east to west, entering the Province just east of Medicine Hat, and leading through the southern part of the Province via Bow Island, Taber, Lethbridge and Macleod to the Crow's Nest Pass. There is also a well-maintained main highway leading from the east through Medicine Hat to Calgary and Banff via Bassano and Gleichen, along the main line of the C.P.R. Other main highways lead into the Province from the east, leading to Edmonton and other points.

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